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THE
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T H E

AFRICAN REPOSITORY.

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[No. 1.

A CHAPTER IN THE HISTORY OF THE SLAVE TRADE.*

Almost coeval with the invention of printing and the discovery of America—two great eras in the history of human improvement—was the beginning of the African slave-trade. As soon as the empire of Europe, following the guiding “star” of destiny, began to move “westward,” she dragged Africa, rather tardy in the march of nations, along with her to the place which seems to have been designed for the rejuvenescence of eastern senility, for the untrammelled exercise and healthful growth of the principles of political and ecclesiastical liberty, and for the more thorough development of man. And it cannot be denied that the Africans when first carried to the Western world were benefitted. The men under whose tutelage they were taken generally regarded them as a solemn charge intrusted to their care by Providence, and felt bound to instruct them, and in every way to ameliorate their condition. They were not only indoctrinated into the principles of Christianity, but they were taught the arts and sciences. The relation of the European to the African in those unsophisticated times was that of guardian and *protege*. And the system, if slavery it was, bore a strong resemblance to slavery as it existed among the Romans, in the earlier periods of their history, when the “slave was the teacher, the artist, the actor, the man of science, the physician.” Hence many good men, in view of the benefits which they saw accrue from the mild and generous system, embarked their capital in, and gave their influence to, the enterprise of transporting negroes from Africa. The virulent features of the trade were not developed until the enormous gains which were found to result from the toil of the African and the consequent demand for his labor, had supplied the Western

* From Liberia's Offering, by Rev. Edward W. Blyden.

continent with the hordes of these children of the sun. But the evils of the system, though horrifying in the extreme, were not regarded of sufficient magnitude to arrest the importation of slaves. The benefits which the poor heathen received in this deportation from the land of barbarism to a land of civilization furnished a counterbalancing argument to the mind of those benevolent souls who were actively engaged in the trade—the rapidity and ease with which they were enriching their coffers was, of course, only incidental to their glorious design of civilizing poor, benighted Africa!!

But it was not long before the true character of the traffic began unmistakably to discover itself. Its immense gains brought men of various characters into competition. The whole western coast of Africa became the haunt of the slave-trader, and the scene of unutterable cruelties as the result of their operations. The more powerful native chiefs, impelled by those sordid and cruel feelings which, in the absence of higher motives, actuate men, made war upon their weaker neighbors in order to capture prisoners to supply the demand of the traders; and a state of things was induced which awakened the commiseration and called forth the remonstrances of the thoughtful and philanthropic in Christian lands. Wilberforce, Granville Sharp, and others, ably exhibited before the British public the horrible effects of the trade; pointed out its disastrous influence upon the peaceful communities of Africa; showed its agency in the disintegration of African society, and in the feuds and guerrillas which distracted the African coast; discovered it as depopulating the continent, and giving rise to multifarious and indescribable evils; and proposed as a remedy the immediate abolition of the traffic. In 1792 Mr. H. Thornton, Chairman of the Sierra Leone Company, said, in the course of a discussion consequent upon a motion made by Mr. Wilberforce for the abolition of the slave-trade: "It had obtained the name of a *trade*; and many had been deceived by the appellation; but it was a war, not a *trade*; it was a *mass of crimes*, and not *commerce*; it alone prevented the introduction of trade into Africa. It created more embarrassments than all the natural impediments of the country, and was more hard to contend with than any difficulties of climate, soil, or natural dispositions of the people." The slave-traders by pampering their cupidity had so ingratiated themselves with the native rulers of the country, and had acquired such an influence on the coast, that nothing could be suffered which would at all interfere with the activity of the trade. The establishment of any settlement or colony opposed to the traffic was of course out of the question.

The close of the eighteenth century, when experience had proved the traffic to be at variance with the laws of God and an outrage upon humanity, witnessed the inauguration of vigorous efforts on the part of the philanthropists in England for the destruction of its legality. Mr. Wilberforce, having introduced the motion in Parliament "that the trade carried on by British subjects for the purpose

of obtaining slaves on the African coast ought to be abolished," the friends of the motion ceased not in their efforts until, on the tenth of February, 1807, a committee of the whole House passed a bill "that no vessel should clear out for slaves from any port within the British dominions after May 1, 1807." fifteen years after the introduction of Mr. Wilberforce's motion. The legality of the traffic being thus overthrown by England, and by other nations following in her wake, the horrors of the traffic manifestly declined, and honorable commerce could again be prosecuted with some measure of safety.

The temporary immunity of the coast from the horrors attendant upon the slave-trade, occasioned by the passage of the British "Abolition Act," furnished an opportunity to certain philanthropists in America to carry out an idea which had originated years previously, of planting on the west coast of Africa a colony of civilized Africans, but which had seemed impracticable in consequence of the unlimited and pernicious sway which the slavers held on the coast. In the year 1816 a Society was instituted under the denomination of the "American Colonization Society," for the purpose of colonizing in Africa, with their own consent, free persons of color of the United States. In 1820, the necessary preparations having been made, the ship *Elizabeth* sailed from the United States with a company of eighty-eight emigrants for the west coast of Africa. After various trials and difficulties they landed on Cape Mesurado and succeeded in establishing themselves. But scarcely had they intrenched themselves when the slavers, a few of whom still hovered on the coast and had factories in the vicinity of Mesurado, began to manifest their hostility to the settlers, endeavoring in every possible way to break up the settlement; while the aboriginal neighbors of the colonists, finding that the presence of the colony was diminishing very considerably their gains from the unhallowed trade, indulged a lurking enmity which only awaited opportunity to develop itself. But the opportunity was not long in offering, for the colony was hardly two years old when it was desperately assailed by untold numbers of savages who came down in wild ferocity upon the feeble and defenseless company, and must have swept away every trace of them had not a merciful Providence vouchsafed deliverance to the weak. The settlers triumphed against overwhelming odds.

The slave-traders, notwithstanding the signal defeat of their native allies in the traffic, were not willing to abandon a scene which for scores of years they had unmolestedly and profitably infested. They still lingered about the settlement. "From eight to ten, and even fifteen vessels were engaged at the same time in this odious traffic almost under the guns of the settlement; and in July of the same year, (1825,) contracts were existing for eight hundred slaves to be furnished in the short space of four months, within eight miles of the Cape. Four hundred of these were to be purchased for two American traders.*" During the same year Mr. Ashmun, agent of

*Gurley's Life of Ashmun, page 261.

the American Colonization Society, wrote to the Society: "The colony wants the right; it has the power to expel this traffic to a distance, and force it at least to conceal some of its worst enormities." From this time the Society began to take into consideration the importance of enlarging the territory of the colony, and thus including within its jurisdiction several tribes, in order both to protect the settlement against the evil of too great proximity to slave-factories and to place it within the competency of the colonial authorities to "expel the traffic to a distance." But even after the limits of the colony had been greatly extended and several large tribes brought under its jurisdiction, the slavers would every now and then attempt to renew their old friendships, and frequently occasioned not a little trouble to the colonists by exciting the natives to insubordination and hostility to a colony which, as they alleged, (being instructed so to think by the slavers,) "was spoiling their country and breaking up their lucrative trade."

The feelings of some of the natives who had surrendered themselves to Liberian authority, became, under the guidance of the "marauding outlaws," so embittered against the colony that they more than once boldly avowed their hostile sentiments, and professed utter indifference to the laws of Liberia. This, together with the fact that every once and awhile slavers would locate themselves, erect barracoons and purchase slaves on Liberian territory under the countenance and protection of aboriginal chiefs, rendered several wars (?) against the latter necessary in order to convince them that Liberians had power to compel them to obedience. The last war of this character was "carried" to New-Cess in 1849, immediately after the independence of Liberia had been recognized by England and France. The condign punishment inflicted upon the slavers by that military expedition, the regular cruising of the Liberian government schooner *Lark*, and the scattering of settlements at various points, have entirely driven away the slavers from the Liberian coast. The country in consequence has enjoyed a grateful repose, and the people have been peaceably prosecuting a legitimate traffic both with Liberians and foreigners.

But latterly a new element of discord has been introduced on the Liberian coast—the French emigration system. French vessels visit the coast for the ostensible object of employing laborers for the French colonies. Of course it is understood or presumed that all emigrants embarking on board of these vessels do so of their own accord; if so, the trade is as lawful as any other emigration trade. But it must be borne in mind that the aborigines are not settled along the coast in independent republican communities. They are under the most despotic rule; the king or head-man having absolute control over his subjects or "boys." All the employer of emigrants has to do, then, is to offer, which he does, liberal conditions to the chiefs for the number of laborers required. The chiefs immediately send around and compel their boys to come, or if they have not a suffi-

cient number of their own people to answer the demand, predatory excursions are made, in which they kidnap the weak and unsuspecting, or a pretext is assumed for a war with a neighboring tribe; cruelty, bloodshed, carnage ensue; prisoners are taken, driven down to the beach and handed over to the captain of the emigrant ship, whose business being to employ all the laborers he can get, does not stop to inquire as to the method adopted for obtaining these persons. The result is, a state of things as revolting as that occasioned by the slave-trade in its most flourishing period. The bond which it was hoped Liberia had formed for the linking together of tribe to tribe in harmonious intercourse and mutual dependence, is thus being rudely snapped asunder. The natives, according to complaints made by some of them to the Liberian government, are being agitated with reciprocal fears and jealousies, their lives and property are in danger, and a check is imposed upon all their industrious efforts.

An occurrence, however, sad indeed, but no doubt providential, has recently taken place on the Liberian coast, which has clearly developed the character of the system, and which will, in all probability, arrest its deleterious influences. In the early part of April, 1858, the *Regina Coeli*, a French ship engaged in the enlistment of laborers, as above stated, was laying at anchor off Manna, a trading port a few leagues northwest of Monrovia, with two or three hundred emigrants on board, among whom, in consequence of some of their number being manacled, considerable dissatisfaction prevailed. During the absence of the captain and one of the officers, a quarrel broke out between the cook and one of the emigrants. The cook struck the emigrant, the latter retaliated, when a scuffle ensued, in which other emigrants took part. This attracted the attention of the rest of the crew, who coming to the assistance of the cook, violently beat the emigrants, killing several of them. By this time, those emigrants who had been confined below were unshackled, and joining in the fracas killed in retaliation all the crew, save one man who fled aloft and protested most earnestly his freedom from any participation in the matter. The emigrants, recognizing his innocence, spared his life, but ordered him ashore forthwith, which order he readily obeyed.

The surviving emigrants having sole charge of the vessel, awaited the arrival of the captain to dispatch him as soon as he touched the deck. But he, learning their design, did not venture on board, but sought and obtained aid from the Liberian authorities at Cape Mount to keep the exasperated savages from stranding his vessel. The unfortunate ship was subsequently rescued by an English mail steamer, and towed into Mesurado Roads.

One very important result has accrued from this sad occurrence, and that is the one already referred to—the development of the ruinous influence of the French emigration system upon the natives from among whom the laborers are taken. There have existed apprehensions on the part of the Liberian government that

the emigration was constrained; but having received official information and assurance that the system enjoyed the countenance and patronage of the French government, and that the traders were under the immediate surveillance of French officials, it could not depreciate the honesty and intentions of that renowned and unanimous nation.

Nearly coincident with the above circumstance, and, perhaps, in some measure the result of it, was another of a similar character, in the interior of Liberia. One or two native chiefs, it appears, had collected a number of persons and were conveying them, manacled, to the coast for the purpose of supplying the emigrant vessels. On their way they stopped, with their human load, to pass the night at a native town. During the night, one of the captives having worked himself loose, untied the others, when a revolt ensued in which the prisoners killed their kidnappers and made their escape.

No intercourse of foreigners with the natives, in the vicinity of Liberia and Sierra Leone, containing in it any element of the slave-trade, will be long endured. Through the influence of these civilized and Christian colonies, the natives far and near have been taught the sacredness of human rights. They will not easily and silently submit to enslavement, if there is the least chance of successful resistance. From Sierra Leone to Bereby, a distance of about seven hundred miles of coast, with an interior of about one hundred and fifty miles, and a population of about eight hundred thousand souls, the natives have caught the inspiration of the Genius of universal Freedom, and they too sing—

“Hereditary bondmen, know ye not,
That they who would be free, themselves must strike the blow!”

In a great part of this region, what is an unmistakable indication that the natives have permanently abandoned the slave-trade, is the absence of barricaded towns, which formerly, when the trade was rife, were indispensable to their protection from the slave-hunters. And these sentiments of freedom are spreading themselves far and wide, into the equatorial regions of Africa. Besides the influence which the missionaries scattered along the coast for about two thousand miles, are exerting, “a commencement has been made of home migration of liberated Africans, from Sierra Leone into the Yoruba country.” These people having received an education under the operation of the free principles of English law, and having accumulated a little property, are returning home deeply imbued with a sense of the wrong and injustice of the slave-trade, and are forming settlements on civilized and Christian principles. The ardent and enlightened love of liberty, which has been engendered among them, under the teaching of those friends of the African, will render them anxious not only to reduce to

practice, but widely to disseminate those lessons of personal and political liberty. And it may reasonably be hoped, that they will soon so generally diffuse their principles among the natives of those regions, so develop and strengthen among the masses the love of freedom, as to render those chiefs who favor the slave-trade, unpopular among their people, as all such miscreants are becoming in the vicinity of Liberia.

—ooo—

THE MORNING COMETH.

ON many a heathen land the sun
 Already sheds its beams,
 The day of mercy has begun :
 Thro' many an arid desert run
 The Gospel's healing streams.

Light, beaming from above the cloud
 Which hangs o'er eastern skies,
 Hath shone on man in darkness bowed
 Beneath the Hindu triad's shroud,
 And called him to arise.

And o'er those lands where Buddha's fraud
 Has exercised its power,
 The glorious truth has spread abroad
 The light that cameth forth from God,
 And marked its final hour :

Mohammed's right of power is past,
 And error's chains are riven ;
 The Gospel's sound is heard at last,
 Louder than the muezzin blast,
 In sweetest tones from heaven.

And soon shall Mecca's fame decay,
 And soon the spell be broken ;
 The crescent slowly wanes away
 Before the glorious orb of day—
 The cross becomes the token.

O'er Afric's land a ray appears,
 With blessings from above ;
 Her sable sons cast off their fears,
 And Jesus wipes away their tears,
 With mercy's hand of love.

Exult, oh, long enslaved race!
 Thy hour of freedom's come ;

Thy God of mercy and of grace,
Lifts over thee his smiling face,
And lights thy passage home.

Isles of the South, rejoice, be glad!
Arise and dry your tears;
No more in darkness drear and sad—
No more in sin and sorrow clad—
On you the dawn appears.

And still comes on the light of day,
And still its rays extend;
The Indian throws his spear away,
And kneels him on the earth to pray,
“Great Spirit! mercy send.”

And even to the ice bound pole
The beams of glory shine;
And where the living waters roll,
Refreshing every thirsty soul
With joy and peace divine.

To north and south, to west and east,
The morn of peace is come;
And God Himself calls to the feast,
The high, the low, the great, the least,
And welcomes sinners home.

Then soon we'll sing earth's Jubilee,
In songs of sweetest strains;
From shore to shore, from sea to sea,
The world from Satan's power is free,
“The Lord Jehovah reigns.”

Missionary Gleaner.

—ooo—

HISTORY OF NATAL.

Natal was first made known to the civilized world in 1497, (five years after Columbus discovered America,) by Vasco de Gama, a Portuguese navigator. As he first saw it on Christmas day, the country was named “Terra de Natalis,” the Land of the Nativity. Although thus early discovered, no attempt was made by Europeans to colonize it till 1823. In that year Lieutenant Farewell, an officer in the British navy, went to Natal with a small band of English settlers from the Cape of Good Hope, and succeeded in getting a foothold at the port, now called Durban. At this time the great Zulu chief Utyaka, (Chaka) was at the height of his

power. On assuming the chieftainship, he found himself at the head of a small and comparatively insignificant people; but being remarkably intrepid and daring, he soon conquered tribe after tribe, taking the majority of the people captive, and incorporating them into his own tribe. In this manner he greatly increased the power and influence of the Zulu nation; and the name of Utyaka became a terror to all the natives for five or six hundred miles along the coast, and possibly to a still greater distance in the interior.

At this epoch the country to the south and west of Zululand proper, extending some two hundred and thirty miles along the seaboard, and embracing nearly the whole of the present Natal colony, besides a large portion of Faku's country, has been almost entirely laid waste and depopulated. One who travelled extensively through the country, as the pioneer of Farewell's colonizing party, has left this testimony: "There were no cattle, no corn, no kraals, no people, save about thirty natives living at the bluff, [overlooking the harbor of Port Natal,] and a few stragglers here and there, who were nearly famished, and who seemed like mere human skeletons." So completely had this African Napoleon desolated the land.

In 1828, Utyaka was assassinated at the instigation of his own brothers, one of whom, Udingane, or Dingan, became his successor. Natal now began to be sought by refugees, who escaped from the despotic rule of Dingan, as opportunity favored; his vigilance, or his police arrangements, being probably less perfect than those of his dreaded predecessor. The greater portion of those who fled were remnants of important tribes, which may have occupied the country for several generations before the inroads of Utyaka. When the first missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions arrived there in 1835, less than seven years after Utyaka's death, from twenty to thirty thousand natives were living in the country, and there has been a steady increase from that time to the present. At the close of 1862, the native population was more than two hundred thousand.

Early in 1838 there was a large influx of Dutch farmers, or Boers, as they were commonly called, who had become disaffected towards the British government in consequence of the emancipation of their slaves in Cape Colony, which took place in 1834, simultaneously with the deliverance of all who had been held in bondage in various portions of the British empire; and they desired and designed to establish a slaveholding republic in the inviting region around Port Natal. On their arrival they entered at once into negotiations with Dingan, with a view to obtaining his consent to the formation of a settlement. A large deputation, consisting of some sixty Boers, and headed by Pieter Retief, went to his capital, were received with apparent friendliness, and had reason to believe that their mission had proved successful; but just as they were about leaving, at a preconcerted signal, hundreds of

armed warriors fell upon them and basely murdered the whole party. Following close upon this relentless massacre, there was a series of disturbances, struggles, and conflicts, first between Dingan and the Dutch, and then between the Dutch and the English, and thousands were slain in settling the question of supremacy.

At length, on the 12th day of May, 1843, Natal was proclaimed a British colony, and a gradual immigration from Great Britain has been in progress for the past twenty years. At present the European population exceeds thirteen thousand, of whom, perhaps, two thirds are from the British Islands. This foreign immigration, for several years, has been going on at the rate of about one thousand per annum, and the colony may be considered as now fairly established. The local government has ever manifested a friendly disposition toward missionaries; and within a few years it has granted to the Board, at each of ten stations, five hundred acres of land, to be used for missionary purposes. It has also set apart an additional tract, of from six to nine thousand acres, around each of these stations, which is reserved for the use of such natives as may settle in the vicinity, and out of which from time to time, small farms are to be granted to the converts and their families.—*Sketch of the Zulu Mission.*

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THE BOERS AND THE BASUTOS.

In the last number of the *Christian Work* we find the following notice of the war between the Boers and the Basutos of South Africa :

The French Society have received sad news from the South of Africa. A war, which may seriously compromise the work of our missionaries, has broken out between the Basutos and the Dutch Boers who inhabit the banks of the Orange River, and who have formed an independent government under the name of the Free State.

The Boers, who quitted the British territories because they wished to retain their slaves and keep up incessant hostilities against the natives, have, during several years, maintained a series of exactions which have at last exhausted the patience of the Basutos. Their violent conduct and reiterated provocation have rekindled the war. It appears that some new requisitions, of which we do not know the particulars, but in which a usurpation of territory was doubtless aimed at, have been repelled by Moshesh, and have led to a declaration of war on the part of the Boers. The Basutos were ready for fighting, and without waiting for the attack with which they were threatened, they invaded the Free State under Mollapo, son of Moshesh, massacring men and boys, and taking an immense booty. Our last advices stated that, after this momentary success, a considerable body of Basutos

had been massacred by the Boers, and a great quantity of booty recovered.

This war painfully occupies the minds of those who are following with their prayers the labors of our missionaries in these parts. It has rekindled among the natives the dormant instincts of the savage, and effaced all evangelical impressions amongst those whose minds were not fully established; and if the war among civilized nations is full of horrors, what must it be among a people of which only the most select part has as yet emerged from barbarism, and which finds itself harrassed and oppressed in the name of civilization by the avarice of Europeans?

The struggle between the natives and the Dutch farmers is very unequal. What will it be if the English colony at the Cape interferes against the Basutos, as it appears disposed to do? Moshesh has issued a proclamation, in which he solicits the neutrality of England, and promises that no English subject shall be molested, and that all English property situate in the Free State shall be respected. After having received this proclamation, the Governor forbade the English colonists to take part in the war; but the Legislative Council of the Colony was pressed by many of its members to support the cause of the Boers. At the moment of the departure of the "Cambrian," which conveyed these tidings to us, he had just adjourned his decision for a few days in anticipation of fuller information. Let us hope that England will only intervene as mediators to re-establish peace on equitable terms. Let us hope, also, that the frontiers of the two States may be determined with sufficient exactness to secure a permanent peace for the future. In the next place, let us ask Him who holds in His hands the hearts of men, and whose goodness has so richly blessed the labors of the French Missionaries in the Lesuto, to send down among the opposed parties the spirit of peace, to stop the effusion of blood, and to cause that which men have done wrongly to contribute to the welfare of immortal souls.

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From the Foreign Missionary.

CORISCO ISLAND AND ITS STATIONS.

About a degree north of the equator, the Atlantic Ocean, by its Gulf of Guinea, extends fifteen miles into the land, between two points about forty miles apart, viz: Cape St. John on the north, and Cape Esterias on the south, thus making Corisco Bay.

On a line connecting these two points is Corisco Island (native name *Manji*), twenty miles from each Cape, and fifteen miles from the adjacent mainland. It is irregularly shaped; in length some five miles, in width, three. Its surface is exceedingly diversified with slight hills, valleys, plains, springs, and streams. One stream, *Lembwe*, flowing from a small central lake, *Bolowe*, never fails,

even in the dry season. A wide white beach surrounds the Island. There are no large wild animals, only small ones like squirrels, chameleons, lizards, snakes, iguanas, and birds. Long reefs extending from the shore afford at low tide fine ground for gulls and sea eagles; and the native women to gather shell and other fish.

On the Island there are three places occupied by the Presbyterian Board of Missions. On a promontory toward the south end is *Ugobi*, the school for Benga boys. It was the first spot occupied by the mission. Near it are *Ulato*, *Ngelapindi*, and other native towns, with many people. The view seaward is beautiful; a little archipelago lies to the south and west, and on the south and east extends the blue line of the mainland. At *Ugoli* lived and died Rev. George M'Queen. Afterward it was occupied by Rev. C. De Heer. It is no longer to be held by a white missionary, but *Bombanga*, one of our candidates for the ministry lives there, and teaches the remaining scholars, and on the Sabbath one of the missionaries preaches at the chapel there. It is a two miles' walk, most of the way along a hard white beach from *Evangasimba*.

Evangasimba, standing centrally on the western side of the Island, is the principal station. There is our church. There are two mission dwelling-houses a few hundred yards apart, viz: the Mission Treasurer's and the Girls' School Superintendent's. In the treasurer's yard (Rev. W. H. Clark's), is the storehouse of missionary provisions, and of all kinds of goods to pay expenses of schools and stations; for, unlike missions in other countries, ours does not pay and buy with cash, but we pay our workmen and teachers, and buy our children's food and much of our own, with knives and plates, and beads, and cloth, and a hundred other things. This is very troublesome, but it is less expensive to the Board than the use of cash would be. Under the treasurer's hand is also a carpenter's shop, where the natives learn to make chests and tables, and other useful articles. The girls' school dwelling is called "*Itandeluku*," to distinguish it. The children are under the care of lady missionaries, but one gentleman usually lives there as superintendent, teaches candidates for the ministry, preaches at *Ugobi*, and visits the mainland out-stations. The missionaries at present at the school are Mr. and Mrs. Nassau, and Mrs. Clemens. These two missionary dwellings and their numerous outhouses, in a large cleared space, quite resemble civilization, and afford a pleasing sight as one coming in from the sea looks upon them.

Three miles from *Evangasimba* is *Alongo* station, on a promontory at the north end of the Island. It is a school for mainland boys. It was first occupied by the late Rev. Wm. Clemens, but now by the Rev. C. De Heer. The view from *Alongo* is wide, west and north, and eastward into the bay. That school has been blessed by God. From its pupils have arisen almost all

the young men who now are candidates for the ministry, or assisting as Scripture readers among their own mainland natives. God has blessed its former pupils' teaching among their own people, and has saved many souls by their work. R. H. NASSAU.

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PROGRESS AT CAPE PALMAS.

The annexed paragraphs are taken from the *Cavalla Messenger* for September:

IMPROVEMENTS AT CAPE PALMAS.—Hon. J. T. Gibson's very fine stone ware-house is completed. We notice that Colonel Cooper is also erecting a second one. A number of new frame buildings have been put up in east Harper during the past six months. Two schooners, for Messrs. Gibson & Harmon and Mr. J. B. Dennis, are also on the stocks in Hoffman River.

MR. R. H. GIBSON deserves credit for developing a nice farm-lot at the head of Sheppard Lake, on what was a very unpromising piece of ground. What has been done there might be done on any lot in the settlement, and that would make Maryland County look quite differently from what it does now.

SYRUP AT CAPE PALMAS, and in the neighborhood, is now being made. To Mr. J. W. Ashton, at Gitetabo, on the Cavalla, is due the credit of making the first, which was of an excellent quality. Mr. Charles Harmon, of Harper, has now a sugar mill in successful operation near Mt. Vaughan. At Cavalla, the Christian villagers, with a rude mill, of their own construction, have ground cane and made a little syrup also. Messrs. Gibson and Harmon's sugar mill, made at Cape Palmas, though of modest pretensions, answers their purposes very well. It presses out ten gallons of syrup per day. They have some good syrup on hand for sale. We received, a few days ago, a barrel of fine syrup from Mr. J. W. Ashton at Gitetabo, on the Cavalla. We should import no more foreign syrup, even though the Liberian Legislature had imposed no import duty, for we like the domestic better.

CUSTOM HOUSE REPORT FOR AUGUST, 1865.—*Port of Harper.* The imports amount to \$6,232 33. The exports have been:—Palm Oil, 21,628 Gallons. Ivory, 29 Pounds.

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LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

We clip the following from the *Liberia Herald* for August 21, 1865:—

EFFECTS OF THE PORT OF ENTRY BILL.—The long desired "Port of Entry Bill" has now been in operation since January, of

the current year; and the good accruing to the citizens from it cannot fail to be seen by every Liberian. We have always favored such a bill, and the more earnestly would we do so now. We know but one or two of our citizens who have spoken against it; and it was not because they really opposed it.

A splendid chance has opened for our Merchants who are in the Palm oil trade, their boats are kept constantly "on the go," and every time they return, they bring a full load. Three or four weeks they are absent, instead of as many months as formerly. From three to five thousand gallons of oil may be brought in a week, where the right kind of merchandize can be supplied. The great supply has created the desire for a greater number and a larger size of boats; and has induced our merchants to commence building.

The necessity of such a law and our right to enact it are denied by none. As yet, we have experienced no very serious difficulty with subjects of any of the Powers with whom we have treaties, on account of this law. The American traders have never yet, as a general course of action, taken to the coastwise trade; but have always been content with dealing with us at our regular ports of entry, and they even prefer this: the Dutch who have recently become frequent visitors to our coast, and whom we are glad to have come among us, have occasioned no difficulty because of this bill, but seem perfectly satisfied with it. Some others, however, cannot be thus spoken of—a Hamburg and one or two English traders—the Government of Liberia having been put to considerable expense and trouble, through the neglect (wilful we are inclined to think) of these traders in not removing their produce from their factories on the coast before this law went into effect. These traders, like all others, have had the just and full term of two years to bring their matters of business on the coast to a close. But they neglected it. These are they who have ever obtained the greatest good from this coastwise trade, acquiring handsome fortunes in a few years. It is not strange, then, that they should be loath to give it up; that they should oppose it by word and deed. But "the die is cast;" the result is in our favor; the coast must be left to Liberians only. We have no reason to think of failure.

NO CRIMINAL DOCKET.—The June Term (last) of the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, was commenced on the 12th ult. His Honor, Judge B. P. Yates presided. A Grand Jury was empanelled, the Docket read containing nineteen cases (one added after the meeting of the Court, making twenty.) What is very remarkable, is the fact, that "there was no business found for the Grand Jury," though they remained in session two days. Not less unusual is the fact that no one Petit Jury was impanelled for this term, though the Court was in session six days. Not one criminal case was upon the docket, when read at the opening of

the Court. This speaks well for the community; and we trust that it may soon become as remarkable to have a criminal before the Court, as it is now not to have one. Most of the cases were in Equity, such as could be decided by the Court without the intervention of a jury.

CARYSBURG LIVE-STOCK COMPANY, organized February 8th, 1864; chartered September 6th, 1864. Office, Seys Avenue near Hagan street.—President, Albert Woodson; Vice Presidents, Simon Harrison, C. M. Waring, C. Travis, Samuel Carr, Thomas Smith, Moses Coleman; Executive Committee, Wm. Douglass, J. A. Cuthbert, Daniel Laing, Wm. H. Dennis, Charles Deputie; Secretary, John R. Freeman; Treasurer, Burl. Burton.

THE WEATHER has been exceedingly fine and pleasant for the last few weeks; no rain of any consequence during the whole time. In the middle of the rains, we have the “middle dries.” This then, is the “middle dries,” and is by far more agreeable than our regular dry season.

THE UNION MECHANICS INSTITUTION of this City, will celebrate their 6th Anniversary, on the 25th inst. The address will be delivered by the Rev. A. Herring, a venerable member of the Institution.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTER.—Mr. John M. Nightingale, late of Barbados, has been admitted into the Court of Quarter Sessions and Common Pleas, of this county, as Stenographic Reporter.

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BRITISH WEST AFRICAN SETTLEMENTS:----SIERRA LEONE.*

Sierra Leone consists of the peninsula on which is situated Freetown, and which was settled towards the close of the last century. From 1819 to 1824 portions of land on the Bullom shore, on the opposite side of the river, and a tract of country along the Rokel river, were also obtained from the natives. The Isles de Los, to the north of the peninsula, are also British territory, but have not been occupied of late years. The Island of Bulama was ceded in 1799, and has been occupied since 1860; the Portuguese have, however, put in a claim to it, which is now under the consideration of the British and the Portuguese Governments. The cession of Sherbro Island and a portion of the mainland opposite was completed in 1861.

*Compiled mainly from Col. Ord's late report to the British Government.

In the same year an expedition was sent against the people of Quiah, inhabiting the mainland adjoining the peninsula. A treaty was signed, by which they ceded a small portion of their territory as a security for peace. In the following year another expedition sent against them resulted in their defeat and submission. It was then determined to annex that portion of their territory adjoining Sierra Leone.

There is no protectorate, nor anything analogous thereto, exercised over any part of the country, the government of which is administered by a governor, with executive and legislative councils.

During the last ten years there has been a large increase in the export of oils, nuts, seeds and ginger. Less gold is supplied than formerly, and the introduction of iron ship building has almost extinguished the timber trade. After deducting the value of the principal articles of export, there still remains a numerous class of miscellaneous articles the total value of which, during each of the last two years, is not far short of the total value of the exports of the Colony ten years since. With the exception of ginger and arrow-root, but a small proportion of the articles exported from the Colony is raised within the peninsula. The Quiah and Sherbro districts contribute a considerable share, but by far the greater quantity of exports comes from the interior, the numerous rivers by which the country is intersected affording the natives a ready means of bringing their produce in canoes to Sierra Leone.

The cultivation of cotton is attracting some attention, but the country possesses such peculiar aptitude for the production of oil seeds, and recent researches have made known so many different sources from which valuable and useful oils can be obtained, that it is hardly likely that cotton-growing will, for the present, be carried on extensively or with much vigor.

The imports of the Colony are chiefly cotton and silk goods, tobacco, wines and spirits, "miscellaneous" articles, serving to swell considerably the total value.

The steady advance in general prosperity which the return of its imports and exports exhibits has produced a corresponding increase in the revenue of the Colony. The greater part of this increase has been derived from customs, which have augmented 25 per cent. in the last five years; indeed, every other source of revenue shows an

improvement within this period, and that from "miscellaneous" has more than quadrupled.

The only aid which the Colony receives from the Home Government funds is £2,000 a year, for the payment of the Governor's salary.

The addition of new territory has involved the augmentation of the civil establishments. The expenditure on public works has more than doubled, whilst under the head "Miscellaneous" is borne the charge arising from the acquisition of the Quiah territory, charges which have been defrayed by the colonists, although entailing upon them in one year alone an outlay of £4,000.

The Colony has no public debt, and there was a small balance in the Treasury on the 31st December, 1864.

The taxation of the Colony consists of an *ad valorem* duty of 4 per cent. on all imports, except wines, spirits, tobacco, and certain other articles, on which specific rates are charged. There is also a license duty on the retail of spirits, on boats, canoes, and hawkers, and generally on certain articles of produce brought from the interior. There is, moreover, a tax on houses and land, and a tax for the repair of the roads.

The house tax is 5s. on houses of the value of £5 and under, and 1s. in the pound on houses over the value of £5. The land tax is 6d. per acre on all land under cultivation. The road tax is 1s. 6d. per head, per annum.

The payment of these three last taxes has not yet been extended to Bulama, and has only been partially introduced into the Sherbro district; it is, however, in full force in the Peninsula and Quiah, and will be imposed upon the remainder of the Colony as it becomes ripe for it.

The charge for police, goals, district managers, and constabulary, amount to about £14,000 per annum. The military force comprises five companies of a West Indian regiment. The military of the Colony consists of one regiment of infantry, and some cavalry and artillery.

The annual grants of the local government for educational purposes amount to £666. Extensive funds have been and still are appropriated through other agencies to this important work. The educational establishments of the Colony which receive no help from its treasury, are the schools for the liberated Africans, maintained by

the Episcopal Church Missionary Society, at a cost of about £2,700 a year. The Society further supports the Fourah Bay College at an expense of about £700 per annum, the Grammar School in Freetown costing £180 per annum, and the Female Educational Institution at an outlay of nearly £800 a year. The village schools, in connection with the native pastorate, are maintained at an expense of £400 a year, which is furnished partly by the children's payment, and partly by aid from England.

The total amount devoted annually for educational purposes in connection with the Episcopal Church Missionary Society, is therefore £4,700, and if to this be added £150 furnished by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and about the same from the Lady Huntingdon Ministry; omitting the Wesleyans, Baptists, Independents, and other Christian churches, the amount of whose contributions it has been impossible to obtain with exactness, it will be seen that the cause of education in Sierra Leone is well provided for.

The Colony supports, at an expense of between £3,000 and £4,000 a Hospital, a Lunatic Asylum, and a Hospital for Incurables. The benefits conferred by these institutions are appreciated by the people, and a considerable amount is received in payment for the support and treatment of patients.

The natives to the north of the settlements are chiefly Mandingos. They cultivate the ground nut, and bring also to the Colony beniseed, palm-kernels, horses, cattle, and hides. In the immediate vicinity are found the Timmanees, a quiet Pagan race, engaged in agriculture. These people are under chiefs who govern larger or smaller communities, according to their wealth and influence, and with many of them, occupying the coast from the River Pongas on the north, and the River Gallinas on the south, and to a distance of four days' journey up the Sierra Leone river, the Government has established relations.

This has been done by treaties, which stipulate that the slave trade shall be abolished, that perfect freedom of trade shall be allowed in their countries, and their canoes permitted to come to the ports of the Colony; that British subjects shall be protected, and if they commit offences, shall be sent to Sierra Leone for trial. In return they receive stipends varying from £5 to £100, and involving a total cost to the local Government of nearly £1,400 a year. The treaties are generally faithfully observed, and where they are broken by

the people it is found that a threat of withdrawing his subsidy has generally the effect of inducing the chief to compel the offenders to make restitution.

It is unquestionable that by means of these treaties the Sierra Leone Government exercises an influence over a large extent of country from which it would otherwise be excluded—an influence which is most useful in securing the safety of its trade and the protection of its people, as well as enabling it to interfere on occasions between the natives themselves, not only greatly to their advantage, but often for the security and peace of the settlement.

In point of healthiness Sierra Leone does not contrast unfavorably with any of the other settlements. Indeed, the garrison, who are quartered on a hill 400 feet high and overlooking the town, are singularly exempt from epidemics and from the more fatal form of African fever. It is now a subject of regret with many of the inhabitants, that they did not originally establish their permanent residence, or at least country houses, on the high lands surrounding the town, where at an elevation of 3,000 feet they would have been free from the dangers to which they are now exposed in the low-lying ground of Freetown, where all their houses are situated.

The ecclesiastical establishment of the Colony consists of a bishop, of a colonial chaplain, and of an assistant chaplain, with the necessary officers for a cathedral.

For many years the Episcopal Church Missionary Society bore the expense of the churches established in the different villages throughout the peninsula in which the liberated Africans were settled. In 1860 it was considered that the time had arrived when a great portion of this burden might be legitimately thrown on the people and country, the Society reserving to itself the maintenance of a single church in Freetown, and purposing to devote its efforts more especially to the higher class of educational establishments.

In 1861 the native pastorate was accordingly formed by the transfer of nine native clergymen to the parochial duties of the Colony, under the control of the bishop. The stipends assigned to these ministers have been fixed on a moderate scale, and the whole cost of the arrangement has been provided for by a temporary grant from the Society, and the contributions of the native congregations. The system has not been in operation for any length of time, but the manner in which the people have accepted the novel and unexpected

charge thrown upon them, entitles them to much praise. Notwithstanding the reduction which the Church Missionary Society has felt bound to make in its expenditures in the maintenance of missionaries and native clergy in Sierra Leone, it still devotes annually £3,000 to this important object. The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel also support their Mission at a cost of about £600 a year.

Churches and ministers representing nearly all the other Christian denominations are to be found in the settlements, principally in Freetown, but no authentic information has been obtained respecting the cost of their maintenance; none, however, receive any aid from the Government.

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AFRICAN COLONIZATION GALLERY.

Portraits of the late Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, Dr. James W. Lugenbeel, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, and the Hon. Elisha Whittlesey, with those of Chief Justice Edward J. Roye, and President Daniel B. Warner, of Liberia, have been recently added to the gallery of paintings of African Colonizationists, commenced a few years since by the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and on exhibition at its rooms, No. 609 Walnut Street, Philadelphia. These are deservedly held in high esteem for their zealous labors and sacrifices for the elevation of the people of color, and are thus fittingly placed in brotherhood with the likenesses previously received, of Ashmun, Bedell, Bell, Buchanan, Burnet, Caldwell, Carroll, Coates, Coles, Cresson, John P. Crozer, Gurley, Hodgkin, LaFayette, Latrobe, McMicken, Malcom, Marshall, Meade, Charles Fenton Mercer, Margaret Mercer, Monroe, Pinney, Robert Ralston, Randall, Roberts, Sheppard, Short, Stockton, Sully, White, and Thomas W. Williams. These were painted by several of the most prominent artists of the country, such as Eaton, Eicholtz, Lambdin, Marchant, Miller, Neagle, Read, Rockey, and Sully. They are all gifts—the Managers feeling bound to devote the funds contributed to its treasury exclusively to the objects of its wide-spread benevolence.

The Society is encouraged to hope for the early addition of portraits of Benson, Brewer, Converse, McLain, Marsh, Reed, and Skinner.

Additions are invited, so as to make perfect a gallery of those

eminent in the foundation and growth of African Colonization and of Liberia. Among the many whose work is finished on earth, and whose countenances deserve to shine forth forever in such a collection, we might mention the names of Alexander, Anderson, Andrus, Ayres, Samuel Bacon, Bankson, Benedict, Bethune, Cary, Clay, Cope, Cox, Crawford, Samuel A. Crozer, Cuffee, Day, Everett, Finley, Fitzhugh, Gales, Greenleaf, Harper, Hopkins, Hunt, James, Jefferson, Key, Lawrence, McDonogh, Madison, Mechlin, Mills, Peaco, Perry, Phelps, Southard, Stevens, Teage, Thornton, Todsén, Van Renssalaer, Bushrod Washington, Webster, Wilkeson, Wiltherger, and Winn.

There should also appear in such a galaxy the portraits of eminent patrons and laborers who are still warmly interested in the promotion of this great scheme, viz: Alberti, E. Bacon, R. J. Breckinridge, Blyden, Burgess, Cocke, Crummell, Gregory, Hall, Thomas R. Hazard, Ingersoll, Maclean, Orcutt, Payne, Gerard Ralston, Seys, and Tracy.

It is reasonable to suppose that among the relatives and friends of the gentlemen named, there are those who will aid in swelling this Congress, and thus enable posterity to behold the faces of the founders, pioneers and promoters of an enterprise full of blessings to two races and two continents!

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AFRICAN IMMIGRATION.

One of our own papers, and the *Creole* of Demerara, W. I., are discussing a project for promoting what is called "Immigration from Africa" to supply the local demand for labor. There may be others who can see no valid objection to such a movement, not regarding in such light the stimulus it would give to "abuses in Africa itself." We thought the fearful revelations which were made public during the operation of the French immigration scheme under the Regis contract, some of which are forcibly given in the able article in our present number from the pen of the Rev. Edward W. Blyden, Secretary of State of Liberia, had fully opened the eyes of all parties to the evils of this new system. It was established beyond the possibility of disproof, that the "recruits," as they were called, or "engages," had been captured by the chiefs who passed them over to the French contractors, and that the sum

per head the latter paid was held to be the sale-price of each individual. This demand gave an extraordinary impetus to inter-tribal warfare, which the slave-dealing African chiefs prosecute for the purpose of obtaining slaves; and not only did the French profit by it, but the traders for Cuba also. In fact, it was neither more nor less than the slave-trade under a new name, but with all its old forms and all its old atrocities. It was—after much negotiation—finally suppressed, its evils having been admitted by the French Government.

It is simply incorrect to state that there are many places on the West Coast of Africa from which immigrants might be procured, without encouraging a slave-trade. Many years ago the experiment was tried and signally failed. The native African will not emigrate of his own free will. All along the sea-board the native people labor for themselves, or, when not free, for their own chiefs and owners, who make more by employing than they could by selling them. Even at Sierra Leone and Liberia, the native Africans are not to be induced to quit their actual home for foreign countries; so it must be accepted as a settled fact, that laborers for them are not obtainable from Africa.

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AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

The Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting of the American Colonization Society, will be held in the First Presbyterian church, 4½ Street, Washington, D. C., on Tuesday evening, January 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses are expected from Hon. Abraham Hanson, Commissioner and Consul-General of the Government of the United States to Liberia, and others.

The Board of Directors of the Society, will meet at 12 o'clock M., the same day, at their rooms in the COLONIZATION BUILDING, corner of Pennsylvania Avenue and 4½ Streets, Washington, D. C.

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DEATH OF DR. L. A. SMITH.

With unfeigned sorrow we record the death of LYNDON A. SMITH, M. D., Secretary of the New Jersey State Colonization Society. After a long and painful sickness, he bade adieu to earth on the 15th December, at his home, Newark, N. J., aged 70 years. He

had resided there in professional life some forty years; and as a physician, a man and a Christian, he was much respected and esteemed. Not forgetting other objects of benevolence, Dr. Smith became an early and earnest friend of the scheme of African Colonization; and his interest in the cause continued to the end. His last business-act, performed but a day before his death, was to write a notice calling a meeting of the Board of Managers of the State Society, on the following Wednesday.

The notice was sent to the members of the Board in due time, and the meeting was held the day after his burial! Just one week prior to his death, in conversation with a friend, he inquired after the welfare of the cause, and with an animated countenance, expressed the hope that he should be able to attend the approaching anniversary of our Society—to be held in this city on the 16th inst. With many others we sincerely mourn the departure of our friend Dr. L. A. Smith, but with them we rejoice in the belief, that our loss is his gain.

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LETTERS FROM LIBERIA.

The following have been handed to us for publication. Letters from Mrs. Ricks have repeatedly appeared in the Repository. She is the daughter of the Rev. George M. Erskine, an early settler of Liberia from Tennessee:

FROM JACOB TOLES.

MONROVIA, August 20, 1865.

MR. GEORGE W. S. HALL: Sir—I wish you to be kind enough to publish for me the following statement in order that my brothers and sisters, as well as many other colored friends, may know that I am yet living and doing well in this, the land of my adoption. I came to this country in 1849, in the Liberia Packet, and am yet alive and doing well, and would state that I have never yet regretted the choice I have made. My wife, Phæbe, is also alive and with me, and although there is some pressure here on account of the war and the state of our finances, still it is my belief that this is much the best country for the colored man, particularly at this crisis and in the excited state of the people after such a severe and bloody war. I make this public statement because I don't know where my kind friends have got scattered. Some I left in Ohio and in other places, and I wish them all to hear from me here in Liberia. Some I left in Richmond, Va., but let them be where they may, I wish them, if alive, to hear from me. I came out of the Stevens' family, Harrisonburg, Rockingham county, Virginia.

Your servant,

JACOB TOLES.

FROM MRS. MARTHA A. RICKS.

CLAY-ASHLAND, *April* —, 1865.

REV. R. R. GURLEY:—SIR: I believe the Lord has come down to deliver the second children of Israel. Liberia has and is still feeling the effects of your war, and it has caused her to arise up to help herself, and to call for wheels, cards, and looms. I have just got out of my loom. I have learned enough to weave cloth to help clothe my family. No doubt if the war had not of been I would not have learned. Coffee is being raised in large quantities. They are enlarging their sugar plantations every year, and getting larger mills—some ordering engines and steam-mills to make up their sugar. It is a great difficulty, as we have no Foundry in Liberia. I have often wished for one so that my husband and others could get mills. There have been more arrow-root and pepper raised than for years. We are busy now raising arrow-root, pepper, ginger, cocoa, coffee, sugar-cane. We are spinning and weaving, just what we ought to have done years ago, instead of waiting and depending on America. I long to hear from you. How are you and family? I am getting ready to step down to Jordan, where there is no war, nor death. Pray for me. The Churches are still travelling and panting to be delivered.

Yours truly,

MARTHA A. RICKS.

—000—

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION.

At the Annual Meeting of the NEW HAMPSHIRE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, held at Concord, June 15, 1865, it was

Resolved, That this Society respectfully proposes that Amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society be made to the following effect:—

First. That Article 5 be so amended as to give more permanency to the Board of Directors.

Second. That Article 6th be so amended as to make the Executive Committee members *ex-officio* of the Board without limitations as to voting.

Third. That Article 7 be so amended as to change the number of members requisite to form a quorum at the meetings of the Board of Directors, and modify the condition of transacting business.

Resolved, That our Secretary be directed to communicate the foregoing propositions to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, agreeably to Article 9 for Amendments to the Constitution; and that our Delegates be requested to lay the same before the Directors at their next annual session. A true copy: S. G. LANE, *Secretary*."

The following action was had by the MAINE COLONIZATION SOCIETY, at its Annual Meeting, at Portland, July 22, 1865:—

Resolved, That the Maine Colonization Society respectfully propose Amendments to the Constitution of the American Colonization Society to the effect:

I. That Article 5 be so changed as to give more permanency to the Board of Directors.

II. That Article 6 be so altered as to give the Executive Committee the right to vote at the Meetings of the Directors.

III. That Article 7 be so amended as to change the number necessary to constitute a quorum for the transaction of business by the Board of Directors.

Resolved, That our Secretary be directed to give notice of the above propositions, agreeably to Article 9, relative to Amendments of the Constitution, to the Corresponding Secretary of the American Colonization Society, and that our Delegate to the next Annual Meeting of the Directors be requested to lay the same before the Board. Attest:

GEORGE F. EMERY, *Secretary.*"

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OUR POSITION AND PROSPECTS.

We invite the thoughtful attention of the friends of the colored population to the following circular from one of our State Auxiliaries. It is not too much to hope that the facts and considerations presented may touch many responsive hearts throughout the entire country:

The Massachusetts Colonization Society desires to call the attention of its friends to the late change in the position and prospect of its affairs.

During the late civil war, slaves were not emancipated for colonization where the so-called Confederacy had control; the few hundred slaves in other parts of the South who were at liberty and desirous to emigrate, could not be safely moved across the country to any port of embarkation; the U. S. Government retained in its custody and employment, with few exceptions, those whom it had liberated; and to those already free, high wages and other strong inducements were offered to enter into the public service. For such reasons, emigration almost wholly ceased, and a large proportion of our friends, believing that we had little use for funds, diminished or suspended their usual donations. The return of peace has removed these obstacles to the prosecution of our work, and revived our operations.

On the 4th of November the American Colonization Society dispatched a vessel from Baltimore for Liberia with 174 emigrants. All of them are "freedmen." They were from Lynchburgh, Va., and its vicinity. The adults among them are generally members of Baptist churches. A large number of them are mechanics, of good business character. The movement originated among themselves, and the Society engaged in it only at their request.

It is too early to speak definitely of the number of emigrants for our next regular expedition in May, 1866; but it is evident that we need to be preparing for it. A distinguished philanthropist in Virginia, who, before the war, had all his slaves, which he thought necessary, several hundreds, in a

course of training for Liberia, wishes to send fifty. They are now free, and are considering the question. Another company in that State, of about one hundred, have made up their minds, and expressed their desire to emigrate. We are informed of many disbanded soldiers in one of the Western States, who had come to the same conclusion; and we learn from various parts of the South, that the minds of many of the better class of "freedmen" are tending in the same direction, believing that the land of their fathers offers better prospects for themselves and their posterity, than the land of their birth and bondage.

The time, therefore, has evidently come, in which the Treasury of the Society needs to be replenished as formerly, and there is little doubt, even more abundantly. And we earnestly request our friends to resume all their former activity in our behalf, and if not called upon personally, to remit their benefactions to this office.

We are perfectly aware that colored people who will remain in this country, will need and ought to receive, much and costly assistance, in the work of their elevation. But at least equally ought those to be assisted, who choose to promote their own well-being and that of their posterity, and to extend civilization and Christianity, by returning to the land which God gave to their fathers. In their behalf, we submit this earnest request.

WILLIAM ROPES, Prest.

ALBERT FEARING, Vice Prest.

JOSEPH TRACY, Secretary.

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AFRICAN MISSIONARY ITEMS.

MUHLENBERG LUTHERAN MISSION.—There are now belonging to the Mission forty-one children, twenty-six boys and fifteen girls. There are also five boys and five girls named, who are living on the reservation, or rather on their ten acre lots. There are therefore, in all who are and who have been at the Mission, fifty-one persons. Besides the fifty-one now living, six other children, who have died, have been at the Mission. Twenty-three are members of our infant church. We hold communion four times in a year. Our weekly prayer meetings, preaching, Sabbath-schools and other religious exercises, are well attended. The children are making very creditable progress in school. Three of them, two boys and one girl, are rendering important aid in teaching. Each one teaches about half an hour a day. The Missionary work is a delightful work. To see forty or fifty youths grow up under one's immediate supervision, and one by one forsake their superstitious notions and their idolatrous habits, and dedicate themselves to the Lord; to see them brought from darkness to light, from degradation and ignorance to civilization and knowledge, is most cheering.

In a week or two our rice will be fit to cut. The children say our rice farm is better than any they have had here before. I had over one thousand coffee plants set out this season.—*J. Kistler, letter of August 17, 1865.*

MISSIONARIES FOR MENDI.—Rev. George P. Claffin, and Mr. D. W. Barton, with their wives, and Mrs. M. Mair, recently sailed from Boston, on barque *Gem of the Sea*, Charles Webber, commander, to rejoin the Mendi Mission, with which they have formerly been connected. An African mission boy, brought to this country by Mr. Claffin, returns with them.

GABOON.—Mr. Bushnell reports the admission of one young man to the church in July, and says there are quite a number of applicants for admission. The girls' boarding school is now larger than ever before, numbering about thirty, and the boys' school is nearly as large. Another "King Glass," died July 16,—the fourth of the name who has died since the mission was established. Mr. Bushnell had recently visited the French Roman Catholic mission at Gaboon, and states their establishment, under government patronage, is becoming quite imposing in appearance. "Their new stone Cathedral is being beautified with paintings and attractive pictures, and other massive stone buildings are in the course of erection. In their boys' school, they have about one hundred pupils, obtained from many different tribes. It is evident, whatever may have been their former lack of success, that they are now prospering, and laying deep and strong foundations for future efforts in this part of Africa."

BONNY.—Bishop Crowther, native African, gives the following information respecting his recent visit: "I stopt at Bonny till the next mail, because the state of things was encouraging. King Peppel and his chiefs were in earnest for a Christian establishment among them. An order for £75 was forthwith given me on Captain Babington, as part payment of their share of £150 towards the expense of the Mission, for which sum a house is hired for the use of the Mission agents, and in which a school of 70 children is now kept, till the temporary school-room, which was almost completed, be ready for use. They will be preparing building materials for a permanent mission station till my return from the Niger next ascent, D. V. Bonny is left in charge of a school-master, Mr. Webber, a young man of steady, christian character, with an assistant school-master and interpreter in the capacity of a Scripture reader."

A CHRISTIAN AFRICAN KING.—On the evening of the coronation of Haggery II., at Cape Coast, West Africa, he attended a missionary meeting, where he made an earnest speech, in which he declared that on that day when the Lord had called him to be their ruler, it was his greatest glory to find himself among them as one of themselves, a Christian. He said that after his father's death, nearly twenty years ago, he had been excluded from the succession because he preferred to serve the true God. "The time has now come," said he, "when, with the blessing of God and your co-operation, the worship of idols shall triumph no more in this land. Relying on your cordial co-operation, every effort shall be made by me that shall tend to subvert superstition and build up the edifice of Christianity, that all may know the true God, and bow the knee only at His altar."

THE MATEBELE.—Of the mission to the Matebele, in the interior of South Africa, the London Society's *Magazine*, says; "Our intelligence from the remote district, which is eight hundred miles north of the Kuruman, is infrequent and irregular; but we are gratified to find that every additional report shows us that increasing light is shining on that dark land, and that there is ground to hope that it will shine more and more to the perfect day. The ignorant and degraded natives are evidently brought to understand somewhat of the nature and design of the gospel; and were it not for the restraints imposed on them by their despotic and aged chief, they would be found in greater numbers attending on the kind and Christian instructions of our missionaries."

TESTIMONY FOR MISSIONARIES.—The London *Saturday Review*, which is not remarkable for speaking favorably of religious matters, has some remarks in a notice of Krapf's Travels and Labors in Eastern Africa, which are of weight, coming from such a journal: "It would be difficult to find a volume which cuts more completely across the silly, popular platitude that missions to the heathen are useless, and that wise men would confine themselves to our own heathen at home. It is strange that, if a man goes merely to hunt, or to make geographical discoveries, he is loudly applauded by the very people who speak slightingly of missionaries. To bring home hundreds of tusks, and teeth, and skins, or to show where a river rises and what is the altitude of a mountain-range, is thought a noble achievement; but to have crossed the plains where the elephants range, and to have ascended those unknown heights in order to give the greatest of blessings to the men who live there, is thought Quixotic and derogatory to the wisdom of civilized man. The real facts are just the other way.

MISSIONARY SHIPS.—It is sometimes well to know what children are doing to help on mission work in our world. As the London Missionary Society had extensive missions among "the South Sea Islands," it was thought proper to have "a missionary ship" to visit them, and to carry the missionaries and needful supplies, to and fro. The first was called the "Camden," formerly a packet at Falmouth, and after she had been some years employed in carrying the mails to foreign parts, the Directors purchased her, and sent her to the South Seas. When she was worn out they built another, and called her after that most excellent missionary, John Williams, who was murdered out there, a long time ago. Last year this vessel was lost on "Danger Island," and a new one was wanted. It was built at Aberdeen, and she was launched there about three weeks since. Ten thousand children were present on the occasion, and a joyful one it was; and better still, the scholars in the Sunday schools throughout the country, and other children connected with "the London Mission," have given all the money to pay for her! Was not that a noble thing? Just see what little folks can do when they all unite in such a blessed work.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

DEATH OF HON. THOMAS CORWIN.—In the death of this gentleman, at Washington City, December 18, the American Colonization Society has lost a distinguished advocate and a Vice-President. Mr. Corwin was born in Kentucky on the 29th of July, 1796, and during the last thirty-five years has been prominently before the public in various official positions of importance, including those of legislator and governor in his own State, member of the House of Representatives and United States Senator, Secretary of the Treasury in President Fillmore's Cabinet, and more recently Minister to Mexico. With the end of his life another of the eminent public men of the last generation has passed away.

DEPARTURE FOR MONROVIA.—Professor Alexander Crummell, of Liberia College, with his two daughters and aged mother, Rev. Mr. Herndon and several other colored people, embarked, Nov. 22d, at Boston, in the "Thomas Pope" for Liberia. Mr. Crummell returns to his chosen home and field of labor in Africa with improved health, and leaves warm thanks to those who have kindly aided him.

GLOWING DESCRIPTION OF LIBERIA.—Mr. Henry W. Johnson, late of Canandaigua, a colored man and lawyer, admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of New York, emigrated to Liberia with his family in June last from this city. Mr. Johnson gives a glowing description of Liberia. He was warmly welcomed by President Warner and many prominent citizens. He says: "The climate is delightful, the mercury ranging from 66° to 80°, the sun rises and sets about 6 o'clock, and varies but little during the year. The most beautiful flowers are in full bloom here during the whole year. Oh, what a glorious country is Africa! A day of virtuous liberty here, where we can live under rulers of our own class and kindred, is worth an eternity of bondage in America!" As a speaker, Mr. Johnson is said to have few superiors; as a scholar, very few who have not had greater advantages, are his equals.—*Journal of Commerce.*

NUCKBA AND NICKBAR.—Rev. C. C. Hoffman lately returned, as he states, "in good health, after an absence of six days, having made a circuit of about one hundred and twenty miles, visiting the towns in Karbo, Tebo, Giter, and Webo. * * * Walking through Grabu, a man by the name of Sia called us to his house, a very fine one, and gave us some Palm wine. With him and his friends we had much talk, and he gave us a good deal of information about the interior. He is a slave trader, and had been some distance in the interior. He told me of the lake of which I have often before heard (too large to see across,) and said it could be reached in ten days, it was called Nuckba. Also, that at a distance of eight days travel, one reached a river called Nickbar, which communicated with the ocean, and from which persons received foreign goods. These statements confirms what I heard some years ago when in this country."

FAILURE OF AFRICAN EXPEDITIONS.—An interesting meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, was held in London, on the 17th November, Sir Roderick I. Murchison, President, in the chair.

The President said it was his painful duty to announce to the meeting the failure of two African expeditions upon the success of which the Society had set its heart. All those who had been in the habit of attending the meetings of the Society would recollect that the greatest interest was attached by all geographers to an expedition fitted out by Baron Von der Decken to explore the interior of Africa from the East coast, proceeding from Zanzibar and ascending one of the rivers on that coast. For that purpose the Baron had fitted out two steamers—a large and small steamer—entirely at his own expense, and provided the expedition with every sort of material calculated to ensure its success. This same vigorous explorer was the first who really settled the great question of a snowy mountain under the equator. The news had been communicated by Colonel Playfair, consul at Zanzibar, and now in this country, who had received a letter stating that the Baron had lost both his steamers, and that he had been nearly dead himself with cholera or dysentery.

The other failure was that of their friend—of his friend, in particular—M. Du Chaillu, who most nobly had allotted all the little fortune he had acquired by the sale of his work to the fitting out of a fresh expedition, filling a vessel with everything requisite for such a purpose. M. Du Chaillu had been for some time, as they all knew, delayed in the prosecution of his purpose, owing to his instruments having been lost by the upsetting of a canoe. He waited for his instruments; but in the meantime he did the Society a great deal of service. He presented the British Museum with many specimens of the gorilla. At last M. Du Chaillu proceeded on his expedition, and the last they heard of him was that he had ventured a considerable distance into the interior of Africa; but the small-pox having broken out amongst the natives, they considered that the disease had been brought amongst them by M. Du Chaillu and his party, and they became enemies. It appeared that M. Du Chaillu had undergone great difficulties. He (the President) had received this telegram on Saturday evening, from Dartmouth, and he understood that M. Du Chaillu had arrived in London that evening: "Obliged to fight my way back to the coast. Wounded twice. Astronomical observations and journal saved."

DEATH OF DR. BARTH.—We are informed by the last steamer of the death of Dr. Heinrich Barth, the celebrated African explorer. He died in Africa, the theatre of his labors, which he has done much towards rendering better known. He was born in Hamburg in 1821, and enjoyed a good education. He then travelled in Sicily and Italy, and was engaged from 1845 to 1847 in visiting Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, and other parts of northern Africa. He finally left the coast, and pushed into the outer limits of the unknown interior, whence he travelled through Egypt, Syria, Palestine, Asia Minor, and Greece, and published a valuable history of his travels, in 1849. He started again

the same year, with a party of scientific gentlemen from Berlin, for Africa, and, leaving Marseilles in December, 1849, did not return until September, 1855. In this time they travelled some twelve thousand miles, and gained much valuable information, while Burton was pushing his inquiries from the East, and Dr. Livingstone from the South, through the Makalolo country. Dr. Barth's account of his second trip at once took rank with the best, most thorough, and useful itineraries in Africa. After publishing this work he organized another expedition, which he hoped would have greater results than the preceding. He has been heard from on several occasions since his departure, always writing in a hopeful strain and confident of success. The last tidings merely acquaint us with the fact of his death, without any of the particulars.

THE SPANISH SLAVE TRADE.—The Queen of Spain has taken a step towards abolishing the infamous system of slave-trading, which remains as a stain upon Spanish civilization. It is directed that all negroes taken in Africa and brought to a Spanish colony as slaves, shall be made free, with the option of remaining in the colony and working under contract, or returning to Africa. Other negroes in the Spanish provinces of the Antilles will be protected in their freedom by Spanish authority, as soon as the present arrangement of an apprenticeship of five years shall cease. "From the moment," says the Queen's Minister, "the Government leaves the emancipated negroes in complete liberty to dispose of their actions, nothing can be allowed to trammel their freedom." Thus we find that while Spain, as a Christian Government, stamps the slave trade "with the seal of the most absolute reprobation," it also uses all its powers to prevent those violations of treaties and connivance with wrong which have made Spanish honor bear a bad name.

Receipts of the American Colonization Society,

From the 20th of November, to the 20th of December, 1865.

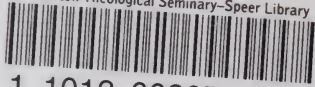
MAINE.			
By Rev. F. Butler, (\$60.)		Baldwin, Hon. E. P. Walton,	
<i>Bath</i> —Major Thomas Har-		Geo. W. Scott, ea. \$5. Rev.	
ward, \$25. Cash, Cash,		W. H. Lord, J. T. Thurston,	
ea., \$10. Rev. John O.		Esq., ea. \$2. Samnel Wells,	
Fiske, \$5. Rev. S. F. Dike,		Chas. Dewey, ea. \$1.....	157 75
\$3. D. T. Stinson, \$2.			161 75
Capt. D. Patten, A. G. Page,		RHODE ISLAND.	
H. Hildreth, Benj. Riggs,		By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$5.)	
Friend, ea. \$1.—Annual		<i>Providence</i> —E. Davis.....	5 00
collection in part of Bath		CONNECTICUT.	
Colonization Society.....	60 00	By Rev. J. Root Miller, (\$159.30.)	
VERMONT.		<i>Fairfield</i> —Dea. H. T. Curtis,	
<i>Ascatneyville</i> —Rev. Seth S.		Mrs. A. H. Kellogg, ea. \$5.	
Arnold.....	4 00	Mrs. C. M. Beers, \$2.50.	
<i>Montpelier</i> —Vermont Coloni-		Miss M. Mills, M. G. Betts,	
zation Society, by George		D. M. Bunker, ea. \$2. Misses	
W. Scott, Esq., Treas.—of		Nichols, \$1.50. H. M. Smith,	
which Mr. Scott collected		Capt. C. R. Crocker, Dea.	
\$21,—as follows:—Hon. D.		Charles Bennett, ea. \$1	

Cash, \$1.40	24 40	Woodruff, ea. \$1.....	86 00
<i>Southport</i> —Miss D. Perry, Miss A. V. S. Schenck, ea. \$5. Miss F. Waterman, \$2. Rev. R. Emery, Mrs. J. Godfrey, ea. \$1.....	14 00	<i>New Brunswick</i> —S. Van Wic- kle.....	15 00
<i>Norwalk</i> —Judge Butler.....	5 00	<i>Princeton</i> —Hon. Richard S. Field.....	20 00
<i>Greenwich</i> —H. M. Benedict...	10 00	<i>Trenton</i> —A. Dutcher, C. B. Van Syckel, Wm. White, P. P. Dunn, ea. \$5. J. K. Smith, \$3. Mrs. George Brearly, \$2. Mrs. Sloan, Cash, ea. \$1.....	27 00
<i>Bridgeport</i> —Miss L. R. Ward, Miss S. C. Ward, ea. \$1....	2 00		
<i>Newtown</i> —Miss C. B. Beers...	10 00		148 00
<i>New Milford</i> —D. Marsh, Miss S. Northrop, Mrs. P. Bull, ea. \$5. Dea. J. J. Conklin, R. I. Canfield, ea. \$3. A. N. Kentfield, M. Beach, A. B. Mygatt, W. G. Starr, ea. \$1.....	25 00	PENNSYLVANIA.	
<i>Salisbury</i> —Mrs. Mary Ann Holley, \$5. Mrs. M. H. Williams, \$3. Mrs. E. J. Bostwick, \$1.....	9 00	By Rev. B. O. Plimpton. (\$90.)	
<i>New Preston</i> —Cash.....	12 80	<i>Sharon</i> —Nancy Coleman, \$10. Selina Falkner, \$2.....	12 00
<i>Washington</i> —Cash.....	7 60	<i>New Castle</i> —Rebecca I. Green, Nancy L. Clark, ea. \$10. Edward Thomas, \$5.....	25 00
<i>Birmingham</i> —G. W. Shelton, \$10. Mrs. N. B. Sanford, \$5.....	15 00	<i>Shongas Grove</i> —Stephen Cronch.....	10 00
<i>Woburn</i> —J. Parker, \$3. Dea. R. J. Allen, Hon. Wm. Cathren, D. S. Bull, H. Hurd, D. Curtiss, B. Tabrique, ea. \$2. Cash, \$1.50. W. A. Strong, J. H. Linsley, G. B. Lewis, R. Drakeley, Capt. Thos. Root, C. Smith, A. C. Strong, G. Drakeley, ea. \$1.....	24 50	<i>Youngsville</i> —Hull Day, Cyrus F. Artus, G. L. Mead, ea. \$10. Rev. C. M. Heard, \$5. Alden Marsh, \$3. Robert Higgins and wife, \$2. Sann- uel Clark, Wm. Davis, Seth Johnson, ea. \$1.....	43 00
	159 30		90 00
NEW YORK.		DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.	
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$54.)		<i>Washington</i> —Miscellaneous,	557 45
<i>Poughkeepsie</i> —Hon. George Innis, S. M. Buckingham, ea. \$10. H. L. Young, Mrs. H. L. Young, J. A. Sweet- zer, E. L. Beadle, Mrs. M. J. Myers, Cash, ea. \$5. Cash, M. Vassar, Jr., H. G. Eastman, H. G. Varick, ea. \$1.....	54 00	HAYTI.	
NEW JERSEY.		<i>Port au Prince</i> —John B. Hep- burn, per Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, for "Barbados Loan Fund,".....	2 00
By Rev. Dr. Orcutt, (\$148.)		FOR REPOSITORY.	
<i>Rahway</i> —Miss Lucy H. Eddy, \$50. Jacob R. Shotwell, \$20. J. O. Lufberry, Joel Wilson, ea. \$5. Miss R. Shotwell, \$2. Dr. L. Drake, John High, S. Fithian, John		<i>VERMONT</i> — <i>Ascutneyville</i> —Rev. Seth S. Arnold, to Jan. 1, 1866.....	1 00
		<i>CONNECTICUT</i> — <i>Middletown</i> — Mrs. Sarah L. Whittlesey, to Jan. 1, 1866.....	1 00
		<i>PENNSYLVANIA</i> — <i>Philadelphia</i> — George L. Armstrong, per Rev. Thomas S. Malcom, to Jan. 1, 1866.....	1 00
		<i>HAYTI</i> — <i>Port au Prince</i> —John B. Hepburn, per Rev. Thom- as S. Malcom.....	5 00
		Repository.....	8 00
		Donations.....	680 05
		Miscellaneous.....	557 45
		Total.....	\$1245 50

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